

WHY KEEP GREAT AMERICAN ARMY AS MERE ARMY OF OCCUPATION?

MANY people are asking why 1,500,000 Americans should be kept in Europe a year and a half or perhaps longer as an army of occupation. The people are merely told that large a force will be maintained overseas for that purpose for that length of time, and no explanation is offered. Perhaps it is assumed the American people will take for granted the wisdom of those who are thus disposing of the affairs of a million and a half of their fellow countrymen for a year or more, but parents and brothers and sisters and wives and children of the men who are to be kept on the Rhine line cannot help wondering why it is necessary to keep their soldier boys so long away from them.

The fact is there has to be an army of occupation. Allied troops must keep a grip on the enemy countries until they have fulfilled, first, the terms of armistice and after that until they have complied with the requirements of the peace treaty which is yet to be drafted.

It is understandable, also, that for the present it is advisable for America to take a very important part in the occupation. Our prestige in the peace conference depends, though perhaps but slightly, upon the largeness of our effort now as well as in the past. The fact that we have a great army holding the Hun by the throat until he shall have done the allies' bidding is in our favor. It is a recurring reminder of the importance of American participation and makes for respect for the American viewpoint.

But after all the debate and the exchanges of views; after the thrashing out of the multitude of details connected with the peace negotiations shall have been completed; after the treaty has been formulated and signed and nothing remains but fulfillment of its terms—why continue keeping such a great American army on the Rhine line, many ask.

There is no possibility of the enemy breaking out, it is argued. He is broken and disintegrated. His ships, guns and his army more or less disarmed. His guns, small arms, motor lorries and trains are being handed over to the allies in compliance with the armistice terms. The enemy is helpless, so far as making war is concerned. The only mission an army of occupation has is to spur Germany on to comply with all the demands now and in the future and to preserve order in the regions which are being held in mortgage. But this is a big task.

It would seem to some that this could be done quite satisfactorily by the troops of the allies who are Germany's neighbors, who are certainly numerous enough to carry through the task without help from America and who have reason to be more concerned than we or anybody else in the new alignments in Europe. But we are all concerned in this; it is not an European question alone.

In fact, we haven't done our part in completing the overthrow of German militarism. Our troops went a long way to get to Europe and are being maintained there at enormous expense to the taxpayers. Moreover, it means self sacrifice for every American soldier who is kept on German soil doing nothing but standing guard and whose home affairs, in the meantime, may not be prospering, but this is the fortune of war. The United States cannot turn loose until we are certain that peace is established.

Naturally, no American soldier in the occupation army minds self sacrifice any more than did those who went into battle, if the sacrifice is necessary. And it seems necessary.

Rendering A Fine Service

THE United States employment service proved highly useful during the war in gathering up labor where it was to be found and transporting it to where it was needed. From all parts of the country and many a remote place it took men and put them in essential industries. In that way many a war factory and many a ship plant was kept supplied with labor. They would have been handicapped seriously by labor shortage had it not been for that help. The private employment agencies could not have been so successful. It was the nationwide work of the United States employment service that counted.

The employment service is now undertaking work of a different kind but as important. By governmental direction and authority it is starting out to assimilate men from the army and navy back into the various peace industries, occupations and professions.

Agents of the employment service are in touch with all occupations, camps and farms where demobilization is taking place. They are informed of all openings for labor and are forwarding discharged soldiers promptly to fill those vacancies. They are helped by the work done by the personnel officers when the men are taken into army service. The records of these officers show each man's civilian occupation, his experience and qualifications and are most helpful. If the cards show there are 47 pattern makers in camp, subject to discharge, and 200 pattern makers are

Demobilize Officeholders Army

WHILE the demobilization of the army is in progress, little is being heard of any demobilization of the army of office holders, heads of bureaus and clerks of various kinds and of great multitude whose tenure of position began with the war and who should be dropped from the public payrolls as soon as possible now that the war is over.

It is easy to demobilize an army, comparatively. Simply comply with certain definite instructions and demobilization becomes practically automatic. It is much harder to demobilize the civilian army at Washington, as will be seen. As a writer in Colliers recently pointed out, office holders, even if their tenure is limited to the period of the war are apt to try to find apparently plausible excuses for remaining on the job and to invent some kind of duties to give themselves the appearance of being busy. Without reflecting in the least on the almost universal spirit of patriotism which caused them to help their country in time of need, these people would be somewhat less than human if they did not cling to the payroll as though by instinct.

However, demobilization at Washington must be carried through. The civilian army is a huge expense. It costs billions to maintain and its work is nearing conclusion. For the benefit of the whole people, the tax burden should be lightened as much as possible and removal of this one big package would cause a distinct sensation of relief.

How About Women's Rights?

ON the recommendation of the war labor board, a street car strike was ended in Cleveland, Ohio, a few days ago by the discharge of some 150 women who were working as conductors. The war labor board expressed the opinion that "the employment of women is not necessary to the operation of the Cleveland street car system." The grievance of the male employees was satisfied by the ousting of the women from jobs which they apparently had filled competently and that one labor crisis was safely weathered.

The men were satisfied, the strike was ended and every one was happy except it was the women. What about them? Their rights received no consideration. If they had been incompetent, the company would not have awaited compulsion to discharge them. If they had not liked their employment, they would not have waited to be discharged.

If they were competent and were satisfied with their employment, certainly they had the same right to be considered as did the male employees.

As nearly as one can judge, the national war labor board's idea must be that the woman worker is mighty fine when you are short-handed and must have her, but when enough men are available, "a woman's place is in the home."

There will be only four seasons next year. The book-keeper season won't arrive.

There is really no reason now why the pre-Germans in this country shouldn't leave and return to their dear fatherland.

A residential suburb has been established near Glasgow, Scotland, in which all the heating, lighting, cooking and cleaning are done by electricity. If that were done in El Paso there would be three loud cheers from the electric light company.

The Huns are said to be still arrogant and insolent. A London dispatch says "they cannot see themselves as others see them." Naturally, if they could, there would be a wave of suicide in Germany.

TRAVELETTE

By NIKSAR.

UNCLE SAM'S SHANTY TOWN.
THE war boom brought into being a number of typical mushroom towns, built of frail materials, doomed to destruction as soon as their purpose was served.

Perhaps the largest of these is right here inside the city of Washington. It was built by Uncle Sam to shelter his war time activities. It covers what was formerly a great stretch of lawn and grove, reaching almost from one end of the city to the other and formerly known as the Mall.

This place, which once afforded a congenial home for squirrel and blackbirds and a refuge for sporting couples, is now covered with acres and acres of long, two storied wooden buildings, painted in blue and white and rooted with tall paper.

The somewhat narrow roadways between them are cluttered with automobiles, and through a day are swarmed with employees going to and from their work.

This government shanty town is a veritable maze of alleys and streets. You are looking for it in it is a task. Each of the long wings is called a unit and is made up of many units. Your first problem is to find the unit in which your friend works. Then a distracted young woman looks him up and finds what room he is in. She asks. A guide conducts you to this place, but the search is not always over them, for every high official often has a merely dark room in enormous lobby, and are frequently shifted about.

The wrecking of this shanty town, and the partial replacement by substantial buildings, are among the after war jobs that the government faces, and one that citizens of Washington are anxious to see begun.

INFLUENZA IN PARAGUAY.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.—A violent outbreak of influenza in Paraguay was reported today to the state department. In Assunition alone there were said to be 25,000 cases.

Uncle Walt's Denatured Poem.

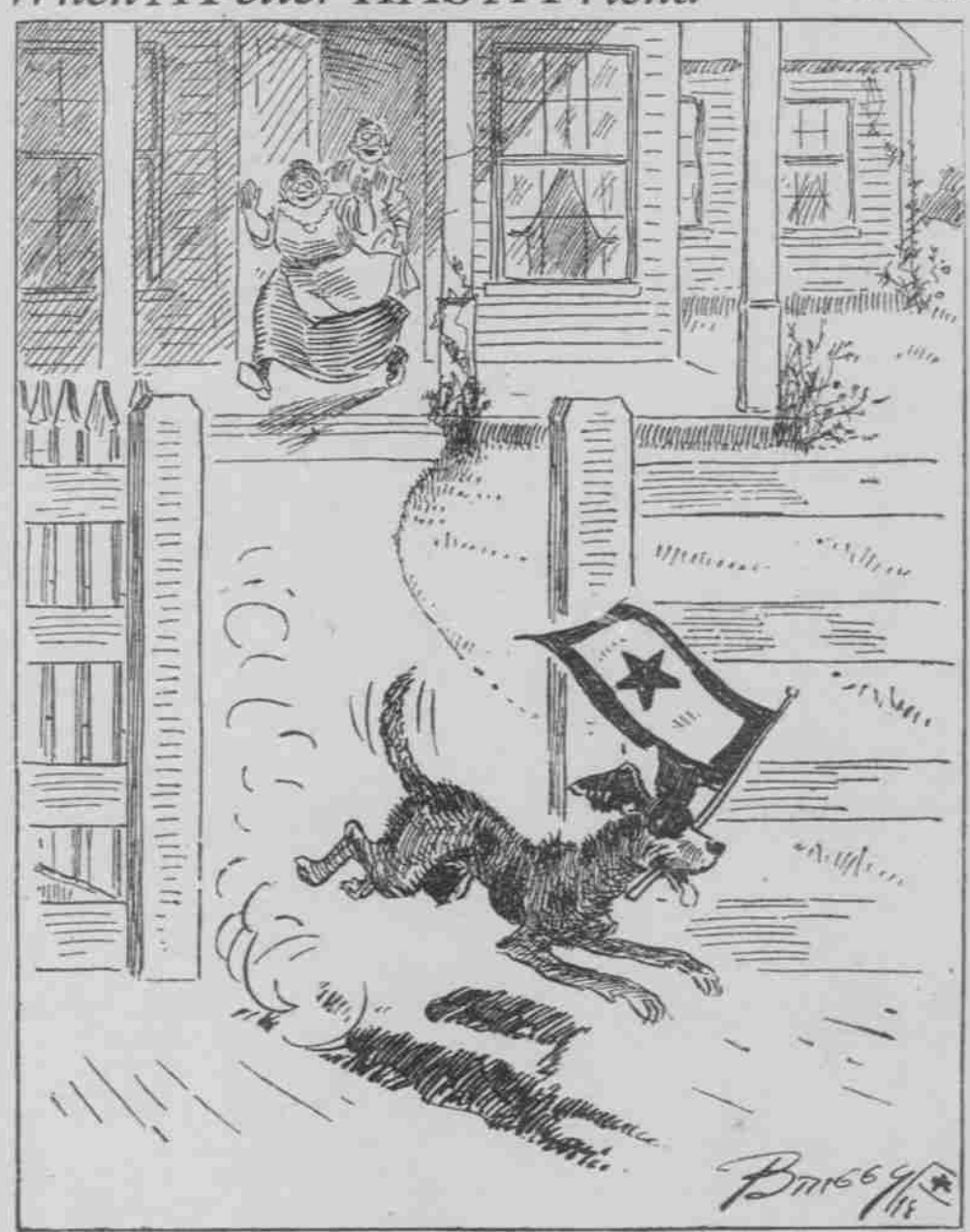
Freedom's Day

NOW Freedom on her mountain height is feeling gay and wearing bells; her hosts have won the biggest fight of which the page of history tells. We've seen the tyrant's scepter drop, the tyrant sinking in despair; our precious freedoms are still on top, our bulwarks right side up with care. We've heard the hour of justice strike, we've seen right triumph over wrong, so let us, for the love of Mike, be happy as the day is long. I hear men say, "We're face to face with problems that will wear our souls; how shall we teach the Russian race to strive for better, higher goals? The flag of anarchy will fly, we fear us much, in every breeze; how can we throw our hats on high, and face conditions such as these?" I say, "One problem at a time; we'll solve them all, or break a slat; we've stopped the Prussian course of crime, and paralyzed the autocrat. This is the hour of our delight, our cause is gained, the battle's won! And Freedom on her mountain height is shooting fireworks by the ton." And Freedom's eyes are bright as stars as from her mountain she looks down, for in the crimson glare of Mars she won the jewels in her crown. Oh, may her course be calm and sweet in all the fateful years to come! So let us, for the love of Pete, take off the lid and make things hum.

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WALT MASON.

When A Feller HAS A Friend - - By Briggs



Little Interviews

Says It Is About Time To Start Tri-State Publicity Campaign "Flu" Situation In El Paso County Entirely In Control

"It is about time that El Paso renewed the campaign of persistent and aggressive publicity begun two or three years ago which kept her in the limelight at that time and did much to overcome the adverse publicity given the city and its surroundings by the newspaper accounts of the Mexican revolutionists," said S. T. Wallace of Albuquerque, who is in the city on a business trip. "The thorough advertising El Paso used to do was of benefit to the whole southwest and particularly to New Mexico in the way of attracting the attention of the people of other states to what we had in this section of the country of interest to the home maker as well as the investor."

With the revival of business which will follow the signing of the treaty of peace and the reopening of trade with Mexico it would seem that steps should be taken by a tri-state publicity bureau with headquarters in El Paso to follow up the publicity indulged in in the recent past with a view toward making the world know that the opportunities we used to talk about are still here."

"The influenza situation in El Paso county is entirely under control," said Dr. J. A. Dickson, member of the county health board, yesterday. "In face of the fact that in other localities near here the epidemic has again reached proportions necessitating a second quarantine the situation here looks mighty good. At our last report there were only two cases listed, both of these with pneumonia complications, however. Of course I am sure there were more cases than that in the county, but that is all that were reported to us. There are, undoubtedly other cases among Mexican families which are not serious and are not reported. These figures are absolutely of the city. The situation as a whole is very good and no apprehension should be felt."

"When I went to Germany to attend one of the great universities where I pursued to pursue my study and research work in history, I found it to be the custom for new students to

call on the professor of history," said H. T. Manning, "so I immediately went to pay my respects. Naturally, our conversation was along historical lines and he proceeded to quiz me for the purpose of seeing how much I knew. When asked about American history I had to confess that my knowledge was limited."

"To this he said, 'well, young man, there has been no American history yet.' Now, I am wondering if that great German professor does not think that America has a history which did not begin later than when Perahing and his men landed in Europe."

"One of the great questions of today is that of labor," said Mrs. C. A. Hooper. "At the present time, the call for labor is so great that large numbers of Mexicans are being brought to the United States through every Texas port and the part which touches us most vitally is that numbers of them are coming through the port of El Paso and what many El Pasoans either don't know or have not thought much about is that many of the men only pass through El Paso on their way to work in the interior, leaving their families in El Paso and rarely, if ever, intrude themselves upon their families again."

"The question facing us is to find sufficient work for the mothers of such families to provide the necessities of life, when they do not know even the first principles of house-keeping in American homes."

"Why do the courts treat the jurors as if they were not trustworthy?" asked John Blake. "If you wish to inform your family that you are detained, it must be through the deputy sheriff. Where can there be any chance of a juror telling anything about the case if he telephones from the sheriff's office before the rest of the jury?"

"The lawyers, in selecting a jury, claim that they want only intelligent jurors. Should you happen to know the plaintiff you are not as a rule accepted, or if you know anything about the case you are apt to be rejected."

"Why not apply the same line of reasoning to the judge and if he is

URGES U. S. BODY TO DIRECT HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 10.—Highway transportation should be placed under direction of a federal commission, according to Lieut. Col. W. D. Ehler, president of the American Association of State Highway Officials, which began its annual convention here Monday.

He said the growing volume of interstate transportation of freight by motor trucks rendered government supervision necessary.

The members of the new militia company met last night and effected preliminary organization by electing E. W. Bryan, captain; Ira H. E. Hughes, first lieutenant; and Charles R. Leomis, second lieutenant.

Merchants are rapidly falling in line in favor of the new extension of trade extension act and it will be a big affair.

Local market notes: Fresh New Mexico citrus is on the market; there is a general decline in provision prices; holiday goods are attractively displayed; advance orders are being

placed for Christmas turkeys; butter quotations, which were ascending at an alarming rate for a time, seemed to have reached a steady level, at 22 cents.

Dr. Darling and C. C. Murphy, of Jackson, Mo., reached El Paso this morning, and left immediately for Dallas. They are touring the country on wheels on a \$5000 wagon. Average thermometer reading today: 49.

WILL COLLECT CITY TAXES ABOUT JAN. 1, ANNOUNCED

Collector, city tax assessor and collector, states that he will be ready to commence the collection of taxes about January 1. The tax rate was fixed by the city council last Saturday and now the collectors' office will have to figure the tax balance on the books and have printed which will take up all the time between this and the first of the year.

DEAR MR. KABIBBLE, HOW CAN I STOP MY HUSBAND FROM PLAYING THE RACES? - EVELYN WOLPIN

GET HIM BETTER ODDS ON SOME OTHER GAME!

When A Party Starts Out To A Party In Two Taxicabs and Gets Separated

By K. C. H.

THERE were eight of us.

AND WE were all married.

JUST IN couples, of course.

AND WE were out for dinner.

AT THE home of a friend.

AND AT 10 o'clock.

THE HOST said.

HT WAS going to take us.

TO A studio party.

OF ONE of his friends.

AND HE telephoned.

FOR TWO taxicabs.

AND TOOK three of the party.

IN THE first taxicab.

AND THE rest of us.

GOT IN the second.

AND THE host said.

TO FOLLOW them.

AND WE started out.

AND WHEN going along.

TILL WE reached a crossing.

AND THE first cab.

HEAT THE street car to it.

AND WE had to wait.

AND WHEN we crossed.

WE HAD to hurry.

TO CATCH up again.

BUT WE finally did.

AND KEPT on going.

TILL SOME one suggested.

THAT WHERE we were going.

WAS AN expensive ride.

IN A taxicab.

AND, ANYWAY.

AS I said before.

WE KEPT on going.

TILL OUR taxi stopped.

AND THE driver got out.

AND PUT his head in the door.

AND SAID:

"I THINK I've been following."

"THE WRONG taxicab."

"THE ONE ahead."

"HAS NOBODY in it."

"DO YOU know where we're going?"

AND THEN we discovered.

THAT NOBODY knew.

WHERE THE studio was.

OR THE name of the man.

WE WERE going to visit.

ALL WE knew.

WAS HE was a singer.

AND WAS giving a musical.

AND REMEMBERS that.

WE GOT all mixed up.

WHEN WE got in the cab.

AND THE wives we had.

BELONGED TO the men.

IN THE taxi ahead.

AND WE couldn't go back.

TO WHERE we'd had dinner.

AND WE'd lost the party.

AND ALL we could do.

WAS TAKE the other men's wives

AND GO home ourselves.

AND A little while later.

MY WIFE came home.

FROM THE studio party.

BECAUSE SHE knew we'd been

lost.

AND SHE'd told the host.

THAT WHENEVER I got lost.

I HURRIED right home.

THAT I'D got that way.

FROM KEEPING cats.

AND, ANYWAY.

IT WAS an awful mess.

I THANK you.

14 Years Ago Today

From The Herald of This Date, 1904.

THE great siege guns on the summit of 282 metre hill are accomplishing the entire wiping out of the Fort Arthur square, and considerable destruction is expressed over the fact that the Russians have not replied to the Japanese fire, allowing their ships to be either sunk or so badly damaged that they are of no further use. The Japanese have accomplished their purpose of disabling the Russian Fort Arthur fleet before it was possible to be reinforced by the second Pacific squadron. There is practically no activity among the land forces. Russian fishermen report that their railroads are intolerable and they are starving.

Paul Harper, age 8, son of John H. Harper, an attorney, was dashed to death when he fell from a car on the tramway on the east side of Mt. Franklin.

It is alleged in the Colorado supreme court that the Democratic party is interfering with a high hand at Denver. Officials interfering with Republican voters and casting illegal votes.

Eleven fishermen were drowned in an attempt to assist the steamer Angola, which was wrecked on the rocks near New Biggin, England.

The state canvassing board makes public the fact that nine counties in "Invincible Democratic Texas" went Republican.

Stock opened on the New York market weak and lower after its tumble yesterday but soon rallied and prices became steady, and before the market was opened strength and activity had developed. On the local market silver was quoted at 60c; copper at 14 1/2c; gold at \$150, and Mexican pesos, 15c-16c.

About \$75 worth of groceries were taken from the store of N. W. Freeman, 2013 Second street, last night, by burglars who entered the rear door.

Advices from Mitchell Development company's property in the Huachuca mountains range in Arizona are to the effect that an ore bed 30 feet in width has been located and a narrow escape.

The Schnell mine, near Pecos, Ill., is on fire and raging fiercely. One hundred men in one mine at the time the fire broke out and a narrow escape.

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EL PASO HERALD

DEDICATED TO THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE. THAT NO GOOD CAUSE SHALL LACK A CHAMPION, AND THAT EVIL SHALL BE THOROUGHLY EXPOSED.

H. D. Slater, editor and controlling owner, has directed The Herald for 25 years; J. C. Wilmarth to Manager and G. A. Martin is News Editor.

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